REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,160.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable or specified number they be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

The following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.
			Ars 1.
KASHGAR.....	O. J. Babot..	2909	450 5th—Suez, &c.
HYDAS.-ER ....D. Reynolden		2984	450 12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lewis.....	2178	400 19th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN.....	W. Woolcott ..	3770	600 26th—Sue hampton.
			May.
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1881	250 3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE...	A. Parish.	2128	600 10th—Southampton.
BARODA.....	W. Fenti man	1874	400 17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrin	1879	450 24th—Southampton.
GEELONG.....	C. Fenwi	1854	250 31st—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Trinidad, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 6th April 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. E. M. Gillson, will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 3rd April 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd March 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship GOLCONDA, 1,909 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain S. D. Shallard, will be despatched as above calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 27th March 1875.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

	Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.		Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.
ARCADIA..	7.9	96	EUROPA	2577	424
ALEXANDRIA	1630	404	INDIA	5290	5 0
ANGOLA	2223	400	ITALIA	3549	370
ASSYRIA	1623	404	MACEDONIA ..	2273	488
AUSTRALIA ...	2344	400	OLYMPIA	2931	424
BOLIVIA	4750	1120	SCANDINA-		
CALEDONIA	31.5	424	VIA.....	1135	96
CALIFORNIA...	3287	1047	SCOTIA.....	1604	120
CASTALIA	2291	424	SELDONIA	1253	203
COLUMBIA.....	1698	400	SENACHIA	2.4	96
DELHI	2169	400	SYRIA	1633	96
ELYSIA.....	2753	678	UTOPIA	2731	678
ETHIOPIA	4005	1120	VICTORIA.....	3242	400

If sufficient inducement offers a fortnightly service of the above Line of steamers will be established between Bombay and Liverpool. Definite sailing dates will be fixed and strictly adhered to, the Caledonia, Macedonia and Italia are to be the pioneers and at present it is expected their sailing dates will be the 1st, 15th and 29th May, respectively, but of this at least 10 days previous notice will be given.

The following passage rates will be charged :—

For	Adults to Liverpool 56 guineas	or Rs. 550
„	Children under 10 and over three years half fare.	
„	European Servants	Rs. 300
„	Native Servants	„ 150
„	Adults to Aden	„ 250
„	„ to Suez	„ 250
„	„ to Malta!	„ 450

For further particulars and passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

or

KING, KING & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH APRIL.

The well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE,"

1,861 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 10th January 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 7TH MAY.

The fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO,"

3,350 tons, 450 H. P. built expressly for the Indian trade with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Main decks for first class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	Rs. 500
To Suez or Port Said	300
To Malta	400

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th March 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. "YEDDO," 1,808 Tons, and S. S. "RINALDO," 1,860 Tons, will be despatched respectively about the 10th and 27th April. They have excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers with Saloon on deck, and carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th March 1875.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LONDON, SAILING POSITIVELY 15TH APRIL.

THE Magnificent Steamer KONG SVERRE, well known as a Passenger Steamer between London and New York, under Charter to H. M.'s Government to convey one of Military Invalids to Portsmouth, 2,388 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power Nominal, 1,500 Effective, Highest Class at Lloyds, 100 A 1.

She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and is fitted in the latest style with every convenience for a long sea-voyage. Special Ladies Saloon with Piano, Bath Rooms, Bakery, Steam Galleys, &c.

Only Thirty First Class Passages available Fare—Rupees 450, without Wines. Immediate application to be made to Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN and Co. or to

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co.,

Bombay, 1st April 1875. Agents.

STEAMER TO DASGAUM.—NOTICE.—

On and after MONDAY, the 5th April next, the Steamer to Dasgaum will leave Carnac Bunder at 6-45 A.M. instead of 7-15 A.M. as at present.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Medow Street, Bombay, 31st March 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S. S. AKSAI, are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and requested TO TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL, & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 29th March 1875.

SAVORY & MOORE'S BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,

Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession commend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.

See Medical Certificates and Opinions,

Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Apollo Street, No 13.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloth, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, dhoties, &c.

Also variety of sundries, consisting of glass, crockery and plated articles, viz., plated bath and stand lamps, wall-shades, 6 and 10 light chandeliers, white horse, coloured and white handkerchiefs, Cashmere shawls, American alarming and without alarming clocks, bottles of lavender, eau-de-cologne, scented stakes of soap, bolts of superior canvas.

Also, black wood carved furniture, comprising of carved circular dining tables, chiffoneers, pier tables, side boards drawing-room iron rocking and easy chairs, round tea pops, book self, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Library, to be disposed of by Public Auction at the Shop of No. 38, in Meadow Street, Fort, (opposite to Messrs. Neubeg & Co.)

On MONDAY, the 5th and TUESDAY the 6th April, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned Shop, all the valuable Library of Mr. Hadjee Essaw : the same comprises History, Poetry, Medical, Engineering, and other Miscellaneous Bo ks, Pamphlets, Periodicals, &c. &c.

No catalogues and the Books are now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods.

The property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

1 Handsome English-built Mail Phaeton.

1 Set ditto Carri-ge Harness.

1 Ditto ditto single ditto.

A lot of Provision, superior Sherry, Champagne, Claret, Hock, Beer, Table Linen, Table and Hanging Kerosine Lamps, Copying Press, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A Handsome Grey Pony, goes well in Harness.

A Grey Arab Horse, goes in single and double Harness.

A Bay Brougham 15-2 hd.

Few dozen Pots of choice Plants.

A Miniature Brougham with chestnut Australian Horse and Harness.

(The property of an Officer, deceased).

A lot of Uniform nearly new.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

(Ordinary Original Civil Juris diction.)

Suit No. 77 of 1874.

Sorabjee Nanabhoy Gander .....Plaintiff

Vs.

Rustomjee Nanabhoy Gander and others .....Defendants

The very valuable and desirable landed Estates and Bungalows at Mazagon and Parshotum Chimnajee's Street, within the Fort, will be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, on the premises, at Mazagon, on WEDNESDAY the 7th, and in the Fort on THURSDAY the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by direction of L. A. Watkins, Esquire, Special Commissioner, and under an order made in this suit on the 11th March last. For full particulars of the properties see previous advertisement in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 26th and 30th ultimo, "Times of India" of the 29th and 31st ultimo ; "Akhbari-sudagar" of the 29th and 31st ultimo ; and "Bombay Samachar" of the 29th, 30th and 31st ultimo.

CHALK AND TUCKER,

Plaintiff's Solicitors.

Bombay, 2nd April 1875.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, if not previously disposed of by private contract, a beautiful toned cottage grand piano, made expressly for the climate, ordered direct from "Broadwood and Sons," and only eight months in use, a pair of well-matched fast-trotting grey Arab horses, with an English Sociable in good order, a large collection of choice plants, ferns, &c., at middle Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, plants, &c., the property of N. SPENCER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English mahogany Ceylon-made ebony, and elaborately carved household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glass ware, a full-toned grand square Piano, a handsome English-built Bright Brougham, a serviceable brougham Horse, Plants, &c., at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Joan Campbell, Esq., deceased.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, set of Sterling Silver for 18 persons, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a sweet toned Harmonium by "Alexandre" with 14 stops, splendid Pier Glasses, with Console Tables, a valuable collection of chromo-lithographs and Engravings, rich Carpets, a Large Mahogany Box with flute accompaniment, a First class open carriage, an English built buggy by Silk and Sons, an English built Miniature Brougham, by Tilery, a pair of serviceable Pahsimi Grey Carriage Horses, Chi-d's Pony and Saddle, Milch Buffalo, Mineral Waters, a fine collection of Choice Plants, &c., at the Tower, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNET & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of J. R. Duxbury Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a First class Open Carriage, a strong Buggy, Handsome horses, Plants, &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the undermentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, carriages, horses, &c. the property of W. Adams, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware a first class sweet toned Semi-Grand Piano by "Boundy & Co." a full size slate billiard table by "Bennett," a fine collection of choice plant &c at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture piano, billiard Table, &c., the property of Lieut.-Col. White

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the respective premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Kumaliai, widow of the late Welljee Malloo, Tricumjee Welljee and Comercarry Welljee, the Mortgagors, the following valuable landed properties :—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenements and warehouse standing thereon, situate in the Fort within the Island of Bombay, known as No. 7 Seven Brab (vul Tad) or Mandvie Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and which said piece or parcel of land admeasurers twenty-three feet in breadth from East to West and seventy-seven feet in length, or thereabouts, from North to South, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 798, and by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 151, but now under No. 159, and 159A and bounded on the East by the Public Road leading to Mandvie, on the West by the messuages and warehouses formerly belonging to Thacker Nundoo Mooljee and Yora Sunsoo[illegible] on the North by the house or warehouse formerly of Jethabhoy Dhanjee, but now the property of Manon Hajee Ismail Mithaiwalla and on the South by the Range belonging to Goolam Mohideen.

Lot No. 2.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel land or ground with the upper-storied messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate near the Masjid Bundar, on the east side of the Doongree Calico Street, and on the west side of Mahomed Syed Moolree Street, situate in the Sub-district of Mandvee, and which said piece or parcel of land is called Turkee Moosvali Wakaf, without the Fort of Bombay, and is bounded on the east by Mahomed Syed Moolree street aforesaid, on the west by the Doongree Calico Street, on the north by the house now or lately belonging to Hydeally Cassumjee, and on the south by the house now or lately belonging to Nusserwanjee Bhanjee Ghareewala, and which said pieces of land measures from north to south thirty-six feet and three inches in breadth, on the east side thereof and th rty-two and nine inches, on the east side thereof and eighty-four feet asp six inches in length from east to west, and which said premises are entered in the books of Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 305, but now under No. 312, and in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under registered No. 110, Rent Roll No. 709, and Survey No. 15.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

English Bull, Fox, Scotch, and black and Tan Terriers,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO, 40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SUITERS IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m, in the Custom Houses, by order of Messrs. T. F. Punnett & Co., on account and at the risk of whom it may concern ; the following suiters :—

M A—200 unit. suiters 399 plates foreign.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FOOLSCAP PAPER, BOADS, PENCILS, AND SILVER LAMETTAS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock p.m. at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40, the following :—

On account and risk of Nemraj Vedhooram—

GN—B—1/4—1/4 cases to lamp paper.

On account of Abdulhussein Loonmanjee—

UNS—GN—B—1/4—4 cases foolscap paper.

On account of Abdulally Ahamadjee—

HC—B—84—1 case glass beads.

On account of Hajeebhoy Baboojee—

AGC 1291/7—1 case Oreidew.

On account of Dada Bakeer Mahomed—

GAS—2/12 7 cases wax vestas.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PAPER MAKING MACHINES.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by private offer) at 2 o'clock P.M., at the place of the Bombay Paper Mill, which is situated at the corner of Mount and Victoria Road, Mazagon, the following Paper Making Machines with their furniture, in different or in the one lot as convenient to the purchasers :—

Lot No. 1.

Consisting of :—One Paper Making Machine, 54" on the wire, comprising of gearing for a stuff chest, one stuff che t, one vat with brass plate knotter, wire frame with copper breast roll, copper and brass seamless tube rolls, deckles apparatus, pair of wood couch rolls, two sets of press rolls, with 2 cast iron cylinders and framing 4 feet diameter, two cylinders of three rolls each, ruling apparatus, a Persian wheel, patent cone gearing, &c., comp ete, also 4 rag engines, consisting of two bre kers and two furnishers with steel blades complete, with driving pulley. Also one wellow or rag duster machine, quite new, one chopper, incomplete.

Lot No. 2.

One paper or calico glazing machine with three rolls and gearing comple'e.

Lot No. 3.

One Hydraulic Press with 9 in ram, with brass pump and cast iron cistern, complete. quite new.

Lot No. 4.

One size pan enamelled quite new with fittings.

Lot No. 5.

One quadruple cylinder steam engine, 20-horse power, oscillating cylinders by Easton Amos and Anderson, made especially for the Gorgerapalli.

Lot No. 6.

One set of patent 12 tubular boiler for do.

Lot No. 7.

One 8 horse power horizontal steam engine by Tenant.

Lot No. 8.

One wrought iron tank, 12 by 6 by 3 of ¼ thick iron.

Lot No. 9.

The material of the building or the building as it now stands, being a shed 110 feet long and 30 feet wide.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April 1875.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" o "Cross" on their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is al o placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Doo Works :—NEWPOR MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

THE GLASS-BLOWERS

WILL RE-OPEN AT THE

FRAMJEE CAWASJEE INSTITUTE.

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY the 2nd and 3rd April 1875. Also on SATURDAY at 3 o'clock.

At each exhibition a beautiful glass case containing a splendid collection of works of Art made of glass, valued Rs. 50, and a large number of other prizes will be given away.

Admission Rs. 1 and 8 annas. Children ½ price to hall only. Doors open as 8-30 commences at 9. Trains after each exhibition. On account of the large crowded houses there will be a separate entrance for ladies.

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT,

28, MEADOW STREE

MATHERAN.

THE Only Few REMAINING BUNGALOWS TO LET at MATHERAN :—

THE ROSE COTTAGE.

CAPRERA HOUSE.

THE WELL-KNOWN SCOLE'S BUNGALOW.

MALDONGA HOUSE.

REEC SAKE.

HILL HOUSE.

CAMA COTTAGE.

WILLERINGS.

For Rents, Plans, Lists of Furniture and other particulars. Apply to.

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

MALABAR HILL.

THE BUNGALOW, No. 117, on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, formerly in the occupation of J. Simpson, Esq., next door to M. H. Starling, Esq. Gas is laid on and the rent is only Rs. 200. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW, No. 123, with Four Bedrooms. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, for eight months certain, from 1st May next. Situation good. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

(To be Let with immediate possession.)

THE BUNGALOW, No. 103, on Malabar Hill, just vacated by C. A. Winter, Esq. Rent Rs. 175. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

THE Upper-storied BUNGALOW No. 19, on the top of Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of G. A Filastri, Esq. Rent only Rs. 100. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW, No. 83, on Malabar Hill, just vacated by M. Mowat, Esq. Rent Rs. 100. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW, No. 97, just vacated by Captain Grierson. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW, No. 157, lately vacated by the Hon. Mr. Chapman, and formerly occupied by the late Mr. Ferguson. It is one of the best Bungalows on Mount Pleasant. Rent Rs. 250. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW, No. 72, formerly occupied by C. J. Mayhew, Esq. Rent Rs. 250. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW, No. 73, now in the occupation of Messrs. O. Feidler and others. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

TO BE LEF, (from 15th May next), the BUNGALOW No. 10, at Chowpatty, now in the occupation of N. Rancle, Esq. Rent Rs. 85. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW No. 7, at Chowpatty, lately under the occupation of Henry Bedford, Esquire. Rent Rs. 100. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that my Wife GOOLBAI, daughter of the late Barunjee Bhicoojee Kirkeewalla has again left my protection since yesterday evening without any knowledge or consent taking with her our infant daughters. All persons are therefore hereby apprised that I shall not be responsible for any debt or debts which will be incurred by the said wife Goolbai. I also forbid any one to harbour her under the "Bombay Gazette" of the 31st August to 5th September 1874 inclusive. Dated this 2nd day of April 1875.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, Limited.—The BYCULLA LINE is OPENED for TRAFFIC TODAY. The Service (Market line) all go through to Byculla.

Cars leave Colaba in the morning at 5-45, 6-15, 6-45, and 7-5, then every 10 minutes to 7-55 P.M., then every 20 minutes to 9-15, at 9-45, and the last Car at 10-30 P.M.

Returning Cars leave Byculla terminus at 6-40, 7-10, 7-40, and 8 A.M., then every 10 minutes to 9 P.M., then every 20 minutes to 11 P.M., and the last Car at 11-30 o'clock.

Passengers from Byculla for Kalbadevie and vice versa must change Cars at Pydhownie, receiving Transfer Tickets from the Conductors to continue their journey.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

3rd April 1875.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

[ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On April 15th, the following Alteration of Trains will take place :—

The Down Mail will leave Colaba at 9 P.M. Madras Time, Surat 5-10 A.M., Broach 6-52, Baroda 9-10, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 11-50. The Up Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 4 P.M., Baroda 7-10, Broach 9-13, Surat 11-4, and arrive at Colaba at 7-8 A.M.

The Down Mixed will leave Colaba at 6-30 A.M. and arrive at Surat at 6-45 P.M. The Up Mixed will leave Surat at 6-2 A.M., and arrive at Colaba at 7-0 P.M. Instead of the Up and Down Mixed between Surat and Ahmedabad, Ordinary Trains at Mixed Train fares will leave Surat at 8-45 A.M., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 5-45 P.M., and Ahmedabad at 7-45 A.M. arriving at Surat at 4-50 P.M. The Mixed will leave Ahmedabad for Wadwan at 12 30 noon and Wadwan for Ahmedabad at 3 A.M.

For all creations at intermediate Stations upon the Dubhoi, the Dakor and the Sharaghora Branches, and a few alterations in the Bombay Local Train service see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBUY,

Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Offices at 3 P.M. on THURSDAY, 15th instant, to con sider the proposals which will be put forward to recommend should be submitted to Government for the improvement of the Wat r Supply of Bombay for a loan of Rs. 20,00,000 from Government to carry out the same and for the consolidation of the existing debt due by the Corporation to the State.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,

Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.

By Order of the Chairman.

J. A. FORBES, Esquire.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 2nd April 1875.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION, HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 309 OF 1870.

DAYAL BHIMJEE, NARRONJEE BHIMJEE and DAMODHUR SEJPALL, all of Bombay Hindoos residing and carrying on business in partnership as Merchants at Wodnegoadoe in Bombay under the firm of NARRONJEE BHIMJEE .....Plaintiffs,

vs.

RAMJEE ALPATEL, NATHOOBHAI RAMJEE and NAMAJEE RAMJEE of Bombay Hindoos residing near Nowrojee Hill in the Island of Bombay .....Defendants,

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of immoveable property issued on the 18th day of March last in the above suit) will be put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property of the above named Defendants.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On TUESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Lot No. 1. All that messuage tenement or dwelling house, situate lying and being without the Town walls of Bombay in the sub-district of Mandvee containing by admeasurement Three hundred and Sixteen square yards assessed by the Collector of Assessment No. 32 and bound ed as follows that is to say on or towards the North by a small passage and the house of one Mahadeo Pootlajee Zhote, on or towards the South by a small passage, and the house of one Mahadeo Vittoo Patail, on or towards the East by the public street of Fakroodeen Suborker and on or towards the West by the public passage for sweepers which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Ramjee Alpatell.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

And on the same day at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 2. All that messuage tenement or dwelling house situate lying and being without the Town walls of Bombay in the sub-district of Mandvee standing upon the Fazendary ground belonging to Manockjee Merwanjee and by the Fazendar's books under No. 92 and of the Collector of Assessment under No. 35, and which said premises containing by admeasurement Forty-seven feet in length and twenty-two feet in breadth and bounded as follows : on or towards the East by the public road, on or towards the West by the public passage, on or towards the North by the house of Dosai Rujoonduse Anundjee and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Ramjee Alpatell. It was ordered that the said Defendants should pay to the said Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees Ten thou and seven hundred and two, annas fifteen and pie one for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and further interest upon the amount of said Judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until paymen.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendants in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay,

N. DAJI,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 2nd April 1875.

DAMODHUR SEJPALL,

Plaintiff in Person.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED EVANGELISTIC COMMITTEE.

The Rev. A. N. SOMERVILLE, from GLASGOW, will DELIVER an EVANGELISTIC ADDRESS at the following places, at 8 o'clock in the evening :—

On SATURDAY, 3rd April, to English-speaking Natives, in the FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, KHETWADY. The Rev. SHOLTO DOUGLAS will also address the Meeting.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 P.M., in the BAPTIST CHAPEL, BYCULLA, an Address to Children will be delivered by Mr. SOMERVILLE

A Daily Meeting for Prayer in connection with the Services will be held on the above days, in the BAPTIST CHAPEL, BYCULLA, from 7-30 A.M. to 8-30 A.M., at which Mr. SOMERVILLE will preside.

Mr. SOMERVILLE will deliver a Lecture to Young Men in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall on the Evening of MONDAY the 5th instant, at 8 P.M. Subject—"THE FIERY FURNACE—*Dan. iii.*" The General Public are invited to attend. Admission by Ticket to be obtained gratis at the Tract Society's Depôt, Esplanade.

The Hymns to be sung at these Services will be selected from those used by Messrs. Moody and Sankey at their Meetings.

SERVICES on LORD'S DAY, the 4th instant.

Mr. SOMERVILLE will conduct Special Services at the Ambroise Mission Church at 7-30 A.M., for the benefit of Native Converts to Christianity and the Bene-Israel.

At 10-30 A.M., on board the Hulk "Semiramis."

At 6 P.M., at the Baptist Chapel, Byculla.

The daily Prayer Meeting will be held at 7-30 A.M. to 8-30 A.M., on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant.

N.B.—Mr. SOMERVILLE will hold a Farewell Meeting, in the FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL, on the Evening of WEDNESDAY, 7th April.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, an English-made IRON FOOT BRIDGE, 35 by 5 feet with Columns, Girders and Footboards, Rs. 1,500. Apply H., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAIL PHAETON, by Kinross, for sale, light and in good order Also, handsome pair of young iron-grey Galloways.—Wm. WATSON, & Co., 23 Apollo Street.

YORK HAMS, just landed, imported direct from Yorkshire. Price 13 Annas per lb. In cut 14 Annas, BAPTY BROTHERS, FORT.

FLEME FIGS, in 4lb

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 2ND APRIL, 1875.

The only alteration in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was a decline of ¼d. per lb. in the quotation for Ginned Broach, doubtless owing to arrivals of New Crop. The general report at the close was steady, Surats quiet, sales 14,000 bales, but from private advices there was evidently less doing in arrivals. This morning's telegram advises the market as still steady, probable sales 14,000 bales, imports 13,000. Continued small receipts at the American ports are evidently going some way to counterbalance the heavy arrivals into Liverpool, but failing this support we might expect to see a very quiet time, as the quantity of Surats now offering is comparatively large. The American figures now are :—

	1875.	1874.	1873.
Six days' receipts	33,000	50,000	41,000
„ Exports to U. K. ...	23,000	27,000	24,000
Total rects since 1st Sept...	3,174,000	3,410,000	3,048,000
„ Exports to U. K. do...	1,309,000	1,321,000	1,321,000

Reuter reports that, at the Colonial Wool sales, prices have recovered the previous decline. In other articles of produce as quoted there is no alteration of any kind.

The weekly quotations for Metals show a decline of £1 per ton in Tile Copper, Braziers being unchanged; Yellow Metal the same; Silesian Spelter 5s. per ton higher.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending yesterday has an unfavorable appearance at first sight, the proportion of the Reserve to Liability having declined from 38½ to 34¼ per cent. This falling off, however, is doubtless due mainly to the usual movement at the end of the quarter, and should not therefore be interpreted as envincing a less favourable position of the Money Market. The fact of £77,000 having been withdrawn from the Bank yesterday, although of little importance in amount, has much more significance, as indicating possibly the commencement of a demand for gold, but pending further advices it would be premature to allow this assumption much weight.

Reuter quotes Consols this morning at 92¼ which of course means for next account, and on that basis is equal to 93 with the quarterly dividend. The past two days' quotations are, however, somewhat difficult of explanation. French Rentes have advanced to 103f. Bar Silver still stands at 57¾d. per oz., a shipment of £48,000 for this port is announced by this week's Southampton steamer.

Sterling Exchange has been weaker again to-day with a further decline of 1/32d. per rupee. The Banks are willing buyers at the reduced level either for ready or forward delivery, the latter perhaps for choice, but the amount of bills offering is extremely small for the season. Shipping operations are not being pushed forward so rapidly as they were a week ago, which necessarily restricts the extent of bills to be placed, and to all appearance also sellers have overrold themselves somewhat in advance. To-day's quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand .....1s. 10 per rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 10 7/16d. „
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 10 15/32d. „
Documents 3 months' sight...1s. 10¼d. „

On Calcutta 60 days' sight bills may be quoted at 98⅛ to 98⅜, business being reported at the latter rate, demand, 99⅜ to 13-16. The enquiry for Government Paper is still strong, but there are no sellers of any amount. Nominal quotations are Fours Rs. 102; Fours and a half Rs. 103; Fives and a half Rs. 109.

Shares show no material change. Spinning Companies are still firm with an upward tendency but other shares are, although steady, unchanged in value.

Cotton is very steady at previous prices, but the business done to day has not been larger and if anything the tendency is more to buy than sell. The receipts yesterday were 11,504 bales, making 64,804 bales for the six days.

Freights are still extremely weak at £1 15-3 to £1-17-6 for ready steamers, and £1-18-9 to £2 for Iron sailing vessels. A good quantity of tonnage is now beginning to move off, but the prospects are still in favour of continued low rates.

Piece Goods do not move at all. Perhaps either more steadiness has been manifested to day especially in the better makes of Grey Shirtings, but generally the market is quiet at unchanged prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	88
22,000	1,000	all	71p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	2p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	725
5,25	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
20,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	260
40,000	281½	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40 000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	116
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	675

PRESS COMPANIES.

15[illegible]	5,000	2,85[illegible]	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ..	1,500
200	2 00[illegible]	1,10[illegible]	30 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	600
100	50	all	12p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	630
250	1,000	200 0[illegible]	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
136	2,000	(1,000	2 0pc	Apollo Press Co.....	3,350
375	1,000	all	...	Bellary.....	615
125	50	all	90p.c.	Benar Company (New) ..	500
300	2,000	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,325
200	500	all	50p.c.	Do New.....	350
1,4 0	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	153
4 0	1,000	all	12½p.	Carwar Company.....	700
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	130
500	1,000	all	175p.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,700
500	30	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co....	200
252	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,450
180	2,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	3,100
200	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	30
200	1,000	all	100 p.	French Press Co	435
1150	...	1,40	100 p.	Imperial Press Co.....	400
3125	400	55	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	415
2,500	2,500	500[illegible]	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co.,L.	1 500
120	...	1,500	250 p.	Princeof Wales Press....	1,200
2 0	5 0	all	100 p.	Sassoon Press Co.....	550
400	50	75	135 p.	Scinde Press Co.....	425
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	625
150	850	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000		100p.c	Volkart's United Press Co	900

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	1,250	all	150	Alexandre Spinning	1,500
800	5,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	3,0 0
300	2,000	500	...	Shownuggur M. & P. C	1,750
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,190
2870	150	120	10 p.	Broach Mills.....	200
800	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,0 0
2,5 0	2,000	all	100 p.	Dhurumsey Spinning....	1,325
1,500	1,25	all	125 p.	Fleming S. & W. Co ..	1,125
1,130	1,000	all	115 p.	Great Eastern	1,250
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co..	1,075
720	1,000	all	115 p.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,190
.....	...	800	...	Khandelah Spinning.....	1,125
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning.....	1,200
.....	...	500	...	Manockjee Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's.....	1,125
1,050	1,000	all	220 p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,210
4,000	625	all	65	Oriental	715
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	755
10	1,000	1,000	200 p.	Soonderdas Spinning....	1,150
800	1,000	25	31 p.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£2	218-2 0	9 p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. Gated Stock	244
.....	£20	103 14	do.	Do. New £20 Shares ...	126
.....	£40	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 12 1	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£10	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	£10	99 4 10	do.	Do. New £15 Shares..	221

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,205
7,500	150	all	...	Fenre Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
3,750	2,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,100
6,000	1,400	all	150 p.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	245

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240 p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,700
1,000	50	all	15p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ..	65
500	500	300	37p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	120
2,150	700	100	4 p. c	Malabar Company Ld..	100
4,000	50	all	4 p. c	Mechanics' Build'g Co..	18
1,200	7,500	all	7 p. c	Treacher & Co	390
.....	250	all	40 p.	Vingas Patent Slip Co...	40

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Division			
.....	20	125	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	20	15	Feb.	Indian Peninsula ...	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 27th March 1875.
Open, 1,278½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,50,068	6	0
Merchandize	3,68,306	8	0
Electric Telegraph.....	912	0	0
Earth Trains	610	0	0
Total Rs.....	4,99,796	14	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles .....Total Rs.....	6,27,061	9	5
Decrease Rs.....	1,27,264	11	5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Gladys, 998 tons, Captain G. Bardo, sailed yesterday in ballast for Rangoon.

The ship Mistress of the Seas, 1,740 tons, Captain W. Armstrong, will sail to-day in ballast for Calso.

The s. s. Phlox, 131 tons, Captain W, Ashton, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa with a general cargo and twenty-three deck passengers.

The barque Cyrene, 592 tons, Captain Turnbull, will sail to-day for Falmouth and Amsterdam with a cargo of 3,806 bales cotton and 1,050 cwts linseed.

The Steam Launch Rose, Captain M. Zavier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Goa (March 25th) in ballast.

The s. s. County of Sutherland, 1,695 tons, Captain W. Auld, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (January 23rd) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

The s. s. Kate, 916 tons, Capt. C. Thomson, will sail to-day for Marseilles with a cargo of 450 bales cotton, 25,088 cwts gingelly seed, 242 cwts coffee, 180 cwts wheat, 143 cwts hemp, and sundries.

The Ship Mac Mac, 1,108 tons, Captain D. Wilson, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Sunderland (November 22nd) brought a cargo of 1,498 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. M. Nusserwanjee.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Kurrachee, 310 tons, Captain G. Scott, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from K. Coast and Kurrachee (March 29th) with a general cargo and three hundred and five deck passengers.

The s.s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta (March 31st) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Evans, Captain and Mrs. Freitas, and three children, ten second class, and two hundred and thirty deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Kurrachee (s).....	Scott	Kurrachee, March 29.
2	Pearl (s)	Doert	Carwar, March 31.
	Rose (s).....	Zavier	Goa, March 25.
	Countyof Sutherland (s)	Auld	Glasgow, January 23.
	Milo	Thract	Moulmein, Feb. 18.
	Ashgrove	McLaren ...	Liverpool, Nov. 25.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin and Colombo.
	Gladys (s).....	Bardo.....	Rangoon.
	Oscan (s)	Baker.....	Cutch.
	Phlox (s)	Ashton	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels were entered-out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Kate, Thomson, to Marseilles.
Ship Rialto, Babot, to Havre.
Ship Mistress of the Seas, Armstrong, to Calso.
Barque Cyrene, Turnbull, to Falmouth and Amsterdam.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Ensemble, to Liverpool.
Steamer Kurrachee, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Pearl, to M. Coast.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
29	Genoa (s)	.....	.....
	Arabia (s).....	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.		
20	Peshawur (s)	London.

HIGH COURT.—3rd April.

(Appeals before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent Kt.)

Appeal for hearing.

903-73—Dallas Lyach and Tobin—Hajee Vydina Hajee Ebrahim and others v Macanjee Mansing—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

704-73—Shapoorjee and Thaurdas—Raliabai widow v Ghellabhoy Motiram and another—In person.

FOR hearing.

829-73—Rimington Hore and Langley—Parvuttibai widow v Morarjee Goculdas and others—Tyabjee and Syani—Part heard.

467-74—Jefferson and P—Custoor Saila and others v Vundrawun Vizial and others—Ghardhirbhoy.

104-75—Ghandhirbhoy—Vundrawun Vizial v Custoor Saila and others—Jefferson and P.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice Green.)

LONG CAUSES.

210-73—M H Khan—Narrayen Juggonnath v Ramchund Dinanath—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.

200-72—Craigie L and O—Ebrahim bin Rajub v Hurnath Roopajee—Jefferson and P.

325-74—Crawford and C—Foolvahoo widow v Gomtibai widow—Thapoorjee and T.

206-74—Prescot and W—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia v The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn C and L.

363-74—In person—Muncjee Vuljee and another v Jehangirshaw Erutshaw—Ardaseer P.

700-71—Shapurji and T—Jumnadas Balkissondas v Shaik Abdul bin Salem—Macfarlane and S.

317-74—Shamrao—Ambajee Ishuram Pandit v Anundrow Vinaek and another—M M Munshi.

272-74—Hearn C and L—Ahmed bin Hajee Mahomed v Trinopee Welljee and Co.—Shamrao.

329-74—Mr. Fletcher—Asiabai widow of Oosman v Ballabai widow.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 30.

Walcott, Captain, Bombay Commissriat, on duty, from Poona.

April 1.

MacTier, Captain, Bengal Wing Officer 32cd N I, on furlough from Delhi.
Bold, Captain, Madras 44th Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.

April 2.

Knocker, Colonel, Madras 40th Regt N I, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Lamb, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on duty, from Baroda.
Wilkinson, Lieut Col, Madras 16th (Queen's) Lancers, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Tolmie, Captain, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES—April 1.

Butler, Surg Major, Bombay Medl Dept, on furlough, to England.

April 2.

Westropp, Major, Bombay Political Department, to rejoin, to Kolhapore.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail: closes.	After packet
United Kingdom.....	April 5	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 5	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 9	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	„ 3	3-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	„ 12	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion ...	„ 12	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 12	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M. The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 5-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.	7 P.M.
Monday	April 5	April 19
„	„ 12	„ 26

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pie
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformindions, conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		Supplemental Mails.	
Monday	April 12	Monday	April 19

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consequence with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

CHINA MAILS.

Chinese and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday.....	April 6	Tuesday	May. 4
„	„ 20	„	„ 18

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday, until further notice.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

	3 P.M.		3 P.M.
Saturday	April 3	Saturday	May 1

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf will be weekly instead of fortnightly, as formerly.

A Mail will be despatched every *Friday* during the fair season.

To Calcutta touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for at the several Coast Stations, per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, are despatched from Bombay on every Saturday during the fair season.

On every Wednesday until further notice, an extra steamer of the B. I. S. N. Company is despatched to Carwar, touching at the intermediate ports. Mails for Ratnagherry, Malwan, Vingorla, Goa and Cawar are made up for that opportunity.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

1. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
2. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 anna to 8 annas per half ounce.
4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday.....	May 10	Monday	July 2
„	June 4	„	„ 30

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st July and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur Seroor, Deocan, and S. M. Country, ...	12 NOON.	12-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, ...	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Letters.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 9 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The Inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12; and 12 Noon, for Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 5 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah 4 annas, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Rs. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ¼ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GREEN—April 2nd, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Mr. Justice Green, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DICKSON—March 20th, at Calcutta, the wife of William Dickson, Esq., of the Bank of Bengal, of a daughter.
KING—March 30th, at the Botanical Garden, the wife of Dr. G. King, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ANDERSON—YOUNG—March 23rd, at Chunar, by the Rev. J. W. Young, M.A., Chaplain to the Garrison, assisted by the Rev. W. A. Duke, Chaplain of Benares, Philip Edward Anderson, Lieutenant, B.S.C., eldest son of the late Rev. Philip Anderson, Chaplain, H.E.I.C.S., to Margaret Cecilia, third daughter of the late William Ricard Young, B.C.S., and of Oldfield Lodge, Maidenhead, Berks.

DEATH.

HARCOURT—March 27th, at Kaipetta Wynaad, Tittie, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Harcourt, aged 5 months.
KIRBY—March 24th, at Brooklands, Coonoor, John Farrer Kirby, the youngest son of the Rev. Robert Kirby, (France) aged 10 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1875.

A contemporary's correspondent from Nagpore writes to inform the Bombay world "in the "interests of justice, in the defence of merit, "and in support of public opinion," that more than a third of the civilians of Nagpore have petitioned the Viceroy to remove Dr. Beatson from the Civil Surgeoncy of the station. It would appear that Dr. Beatson's ordinary medical charge consists of twenty-six gentlemen and their families. Nine of these gentlemen have signed the memorial to the Viceroy; five more, on the other hand, express their confidence in the Civil Surgeon; and twelve remain neutral. The memorialists, nearly all of whom are married men, state that they have no confidence in Dr. Beatson, and that, as by the rules it is not permitted them to call in any other medical practitioner in Nagpore, they are reluctantly compelled to appeal to his Excellency to extricate them from the painful dilemma either of calling in the doctor whom they do not trust, or of doctoring themselves. Their want of confidence in Dr. Beatson "is not a feeling or per-"suasion that has suddenly or recently taken "possession of them;" it "has been of slow and "gradual growth." Like Tom Brown of Dr. Fell, they cannot state, at least in their memorial, any specific grounds for their dissatisfaction. They all of them distinctly experience the feeling; but "to attempt an explanation of "the origin and growth of this want of confidence "would be to enter on an account of the feelings "and experiences of numerous individuals over "a considerable period of time." They therefore ask his Excellency to accept their assertion that the feeling exists.

What Dr. Beatson may have to say in reply to this does not appear, though there will no doubt be a full enquiry in which he will have an opportunity of defending himself; but it would seem, from the flattering letter that has been addressed to him by five gentlemen in the station and certain others, that he commands their full confidence. In conflicting testimony of this kind flattering testimonials have simply a negative weight, and may be considered to be of little importance when the credibility of a man's detractors is at least equal to that of his partisans. There is a very important difference, besides, between a flattering private chit that no one feels much responsibility in signing and a grave official document, the censure of which will recoil upon the heads of those who pass it if it prove, on investigation, to be undeserved. We may therefore take it that the memorial is not the outcome of mere cliquish spite, with which small Indian stations are so frequently troubled, and which by the onlookers is hailed as a sort of grim relief to the monotony of Mofussil life; but rather the expression of a serious grievance, the hardship of which is implied in the very unusual course the memorialists have adopted.

If we mistake not, however, there are issues involved in this case which concern every station in India in which there is a civil surgeoncy; and it is highly important that they should be carefully considered by the Viceroy in deciding the Nagpore difficulty. It is pretty generally known for example that Civil Surgeons are in receipt of large salaries from Government, and that in first class stations they are better paid than regimental Surgeons; but the attention of Government does not appear to have been called to the fact that, while Staff and Regimental Surgeons attend all the families under their charge gratuitously, Civil Surgeons claim fees for attendance on the families of the civilians allotted to them. The usual justification for this anomaly, that civilians can afford to pay doctor's bills, while military men cannot, may seem sound reasoning from a professional point of view; but it is rather astonishing logic from any other stand-point. The Civil Surgeon and the Military Surgeon are both alike entrusted with the health of Government officers and their families, and the remuneration of each is simply and solely a question of work and responsibility, and has nothing whatever to do with the size of a patient's purse. And that the work and responsibility of the two classes of appointments is pretty much the same may be gleaned from the fact, that the Civil Surgeon usually finds time for as large a private practice outside his official charge as that of any of his military *confreres*. If some sensible reason can be adduced for the extra remuneration demanded by Civil Surgeons, we shall be happy to give it publicity. At present, we confess, the claim appears to us quite indefensible, and, if the Nagpore memorial should lead to a distinct ruling of Government against the practice, not only would a very general feeling of dissatisfaction cease, but medical officers could not complain that injustice had been done them. There is a large class of junior civilians, more particularly in the uncovenanted branch of the service, who are no better able to pay for medical advice to their families than captains and subalterns, and who sorely feel the hardship of having to pay the heavy fees demanded of them. In the Mofussil of this Presidency the fee charged for a family visit is at least twice what is paid a family practitioner in England; in Bombay itself it is rarely less than quadruple that amount; while at Nagpore, we understand, a civilian cannot escape for less than a gold mohur—a fact of some significance in the present case. The honorarium asked for a surgical operation or for an *accouchement* is still more excessive, being for the latter from three to ten times what an English practitioner would ordinarily receive. But it is clear that the medical profession has been allowed to become well nigh despotic in this matter, for a highly salaried officer is not only permitted to charge his official patients fees at his own rates, but a Deputy Surgeon General is further permitted to decide that the said patients shall be debarred the privilege of calling in any other doctor except for a consultation with the Civil Surgeon. This last little bit of tyranny was perhaps devised with the good intention of preventing two doctors from quarrelling; but, whatever was its object, it was a most ill-advised proceeding on the part of the Deputy Surgeon General. Professional jealousies will almost always exist wherever there are professional men working side by side, and the authorities are sure to intensify such feelings by interference of this sort; but if two doctors in a station can only be prevented from *quarrelling* by the rights of the other residents of the place being curtailed, it is high time that one of those medical men should be removed. As for the residents themselves, it is probable that the Deputy Surgeon General's decision acted upon them as the last straw on the overloaded camel; for it was now apparent that while for the surgeon's benefit a civilian's wife and children were to be treated exactly as private patients and charged for medical attendance, they were to be regarded as official patients whenever there was a danger of his losing his perquisites.

We are not aware that any dignitary in this Presidency has as yet gone so far as the Deputy Surgeon General at Nagpore. Probably the courtesy and good sense by which the profession of the Western Presidency is distinguished has been too influential to admit of so outrageous an encroachment. But it would be idle to suppose that in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Kurrachee and Dharwar there is not a considerable body of Civilians who are deeply discontented with the existing exactions of Civil Surgeons. If the Nagpore memorial is dealt with in a comprehensive spirit, the points we have touched upon can scarcely fail to be brought under review; and, if the Viceroy's judgment is not biassed by professional arguments, we may confidently predict that Civil Surgeons' perquisites will be wholly abolished. To limit gratuitous medical advice to just that member of a civilian family who, as a rule, is least in want of it, who in fact is but rarely on the sick-list, is to leave the Civil Surgeon with a salary which he can by no pretensions be said to fully earn. A morning visit to his hospital, his lunatic asylum, or his jail can scarcely be said to make up a title to a thousand or fifteen hundred a month. It is evident, therefore, that other work must have been contemplated for him by the Government originally fixed the salary of the appointment. If it is not equally evident that civilians' families are officially under his charge, it remains for the Government to definitively declare whether this is so or not. If it is, then it ought also to follow that no Civil Surgeon should henceforth receive fees for performing duties for which he is paid by the State, and in that case the right of a civilian to call in a doctor, other than the one to which he is officially entitled, would probably never be questioned.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is making good progress. It may now be regarded as an established institution in Bombay, but it will require continued support and that will certainly not be withheld. Natives and Europeans have alike joined in setting on foot an organized system of attack on those who have so long and with impunity been illtreating the animals they drive in carts or other conveyances. It has, however, already been discovered that the police are sometimes rather too zealous in the performance of their duties, looking out for the applause of their superior officers in making charges rather than seeking out undoubted instances of cruelty. This excessive zeal is not exactly what the Society wants, and measures have had to be taken to seek out for punishment only those who really deserve it. The native idea too of cruelty differs a good deal from the European notion on the subject. A native will usually think he has done enough if he has a wounded animal removed to the Pinjrapole, and takes no further trouble about the condition of the unfortunate creature. A visit to the Pinjrapole will show at once the extent of the belief that natives entertain on this head. This, however, is not the main object of the Society, which is to prevent cruel treatment of animals, such as is given by tail-twisting bullock drivers, carriers of fowls by their legs with their heads downward, keeping them without water and food, sewing up the eyes of birds exposed for sale in public markets, and similar Oriental practices. The indifference to suffering which leaves sick and wounded animals to die in misery in places like the Pinjrapole displays itself in the cruel treatment of the strong and healthy beasts of burden, so that an entire reformation is needed, and some time may consequently be occupied in educating the native mind up to the requisite standard. It will be observed, from the report in to-day's issue of the meeting of the Society at the Town Hall on Thursday last, that effectual steps have been taken to put the Society's machinery into working order, the energetic efforts of Mr. Lee-Warner have mainly tended to bring about present results, and the future success of the Society's operations will greatly depend upon the activity of the Honorary Secretary whoever he may happen to be.

Some time ago we published a report of the last horse and cattle show held at Koondla, from which our readers would be able to see that the exhibition of stock had been most creditable to Kattywar as a breeding province, and to the officers who had been instrumental in bringing the breeders and owners of the district together to pit their animals against each other in a friendly but instructive and valuable rivalry. Captain Nutt has sent in to the Government of Bombay a very interesting report of the show and fair held at Koondla, and we are glad to see that the Government mentions it received the report with pleasure, and considers that the arrangements did great credit to Captain Nutt and the other members of the Committee. It further expresses the encouraging opinion that it has

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE BARODA TRIAL.—THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 2ND APRIL.

The leading papers condemn the Government, which they say has paralysed itself by the reference to the Commission. Colonel Phayre's conduct disappointing (?) Proclamation of guilty expected on the lesser counts.

The Prince of Wales, Sir B. Frere, and party will stay from November to April. The Political object of the visit is secondary. There will be much regal display.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, 3 A.M.

[This is the best reading we can give of a telegram which seems to show that Lord Northbrook has saved the Gaekwar and ruined himself and India.—ED. *B.G.*]

SIR D. FORSYTH SUMMONED TO SIMLA.—A PARSEE FIRM SWINDLING AT LUCKNOW.

ALLAHABAD, 2ND APRIL.

Sir Douglas Forsyth has been summoned to Simla. He left Calcutta to-day.

A Parsee firm at Lucknow has been swindling the public by advertising itself as Honorary Secretaries of a Liverpool Derby Sweepstakes or something of that kind. Subscriptions came on from all parts of India. When they had secured three thousand rupees they decamped.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 1ST APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera, 5½.

Exchange on India	1-10
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	93
4½ do do	93½
5½ do do	100
3 per cent. Consols for account	92½
6 do. French Rente 1872	102½
Bar Silver	57½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£8,750,000.	Dec. £687,500.
Bills discounted	£22 934,500.	Inc. £1,747,000.
Bullion	£21,750,000.	Inc. £500,000.

The sum of £77,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

THE LIBEL CASE AGAINST THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE.*

MESSRS. CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN will, on behalf of the defendant in this case, make an application to Mr. Nana Morojee to-day at 12 o'clock to have the case postponed till towards the end of next week, on the ground that sufficient time has not been allowed for the preparation of the defence. Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, on behalf of Mr. Shantaram Narayen, have stated that they will not oppose this application.

BARODA AFFAIRS.

MR. SOUTER has received orders from the Government of India which enable him to revert from special duty to his substantive appointment of Commissioner of Police of Bombay, his services being no longer required for Baroda duty. Mr. Edginton returns to his duties as Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Vincent, who has been acting as Assistant Commissioner, leaves Bombay to-day *en route* for Shikarpore, to take up his new appointment there.

We hear that it is possible Sir Lewis Pelly will not be able to leave Baroda so soon as he anticipated, and that there is now some doubt as to when Sir Richard Meade will proceed there to take over Sir Lewis Pelly's duties.

We also hear that one of the members of the recent Commission of Inquiry has suggested to the Viceroy that the Gaekwar has a peculiarity of mind which renders him not altogether responsible for his actions.

THE *Ceylon Times* reports that Messrs. Nicholls and Co. of Colombo have suspended payment—the liabilities, it is said, are large.

THE *Pioneer* contradicts the report that unsatisfactory relations had arisen between the young Nizam and his new tutor, Captain Clerk.

THE traffic receipts of the Madras Railway for the week ended 13th instant 1875, for passengers, &c., amounted to Rs. 55,990; goods, &c., Rs. 78,504; aggregating Rs. 1,34,495; or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 156. The receipts during the corresponding week in 1874 were Rs.1,18,698, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 138.

THE statement is contradicted that "money has been placed at the immediate disposal of the Madras Government" for the Harbour works. It is explained that the Secretary of State has, in a private telegram, communicated to Lord Hobart the fact of the project having been sanctioned; but he has not replied to the Madras Government's telegram asking for funds, and the last mail did not bring a despatch from him on the subject.

THE following appointments have been made:—

The Reverend W. Maule, LL.B., to be senior Chaplain at the Presidency.

The Reverend C. F. H. Johnston, M.A., to be Chaplain of Colaba.

The Reverend C. Walford, M.A., to be Chaplain of the Camp, Belgaum.

The Reverend A. L. Oaslow, B.A., to be Chaplain of the Fort, Belgaum.

The Reverend J. H. T. Blunt, M.A., to be Chaplain of Deesa and Mount Aboo.

IT is reported that Mr. G. W. Barclay, who has been for the last four years acting as Managing Proprietor and Editor of the *Englishman*, in the place of Mr. J. O. B. Saunders, proceeds to Europe for six months, and leaves Calcutta within a week. Mr. James W. Furrell will, in the absence of Mr. Barclay, act as the Managing Proprietor and Editor of the paper. We may add to the above items, remarks the *Indian Daily News*, that another change is impending over an old local paper, (*Friend of India*), which has recently experienced several turns of the wheel without reaching a haven of rest.

THE Japanese have taken to wearing evening dress, which was some time ago forced upon all Japanese officials by an imperial mandate; but the Government fell into the mistake of allowing native tailors to work out their own notions of a European coat. A typical Japanese dandy of the period thus resembles a nigger minstrel. His dress-coat is made of some thin black stuff, and adorned with rows of "loud" buttons, down to his heels. His paper collar sits uneasily, and his voluminous white neck-cloth is awry. His ears and nose are lost if a capacious wideawake, and the ends of his pantaloons are tucked into his Blucher boots.

AN entertainment was given on Saturday last at Lucknow by Mr. G. O. Smith, the officiating Auditor of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, to the native members of his office establishment. The guests were received with the greatest politeness and urbanity by their kind host, and were afterwards entertained with a liberal supply of suitable refreshments. As a step towards the removal of the social barrier that exists between the two races, the Lucknow paper observes, the spirit that conceived this somewhat novel experiment cannot be too highly commended. The entertainment, taken altogether, was a great success.

IT is remarked by a Calcutta paper that M. Pierre Pachino has been interdicted, not through any apprehension arising out of the progress of Russia, but simply to obviate his getting into a predicament beyond the frontier, and imposing on Government the trouble and bother of extricating him therefrom. Just as M. Pachino has now been interdicted, was a missionary interdicted some short time ago from attempting to penetrate from British territory into Kaffiristan. The having to rescue religious and scientific enthusiasts out of difficulties in the trans-frontier regions—difficulties into which they should never have incurred the risk of falling—threatened to become so grievous a nuisance, that, in 1873, Government was forced to pass an Act under which a frontier regulation prohibitory of such enterprises, unless undertaken with special official permission, has been framed. That regulation has been brought to bear in M. Pachino's case.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News* from Cooch Behar hears that Mr. T. Smith, who has been Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar for upwards of ten years, is going to act as Judge of Dinagepore, and that Captain Lowin who is shortly expected to return from England will succeed him. Mr. Smith, during his tenure of office, has earned great popularity in this district. Mr. Cockrell, the new Commissioner of Rajshahye, is expected to take over charge of the administration of this Native State which will in future form a sub-division of the Rajshahye Circle by the 26th instant. Nothing yet is certain about the Lieutenant-Governor's visiting Cooch Behar. It is probable that His Honour will be there by the end of April. The result of the Vernacular Scholarship Examinations this year appears to be highly satisfactory. Out of sixty two candidates from all the schools within the district forty-eight have passed successfully, while out of twelve boys from the Sudder Vernacular School not a single candidate has failed. Most of these will be provided with scholarships. The Ranee or the mother of the infant Rajah, who was at Benares for some years past, returned to Cooch Behar on the 25th instant.

MR. CORNISH, the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, points out that out of every 1,000 infants born to European soldiers in this country, 252 die in the first year of their age, and he is of opinion that this excessive mortality is in great part due to the fraudulent watering of milk by the sellers, whereby the children are half-starved. He proposes that steps should be taken to secure to soldiers' children a regular supply of good milk in place of the money allowance at present granted for children. But what about infants who are not soldiers' children, exclaims the *Madras Times*? Is a paternal Government to leave them to starve in order that rascally milk-vendors may grow fat by cheating? In our opinion, a sharp and summary mode of dealing with this very serious evil should have been applied long ago; and it will do little credit to the ingenuity of our legislators if they cannot invent one now. The present law is ineffectual to stop the rascality complained of, for people cannot go before a Magistrate with full legal evidence in a matter of this kind. A little wholesome despotism is urgently needed in this direction; and if Inspectors of Police were invested with the necessary powers, we have no doubt they would soon put down a fraud that so largely increases infantile mortality in this country.

THE Holkar State Railway is making satisfactory progress. The line is now open both for good and passenger traffic, as far as Choral at the Ghats. The works on the third—that is, the Ghat—division, which are being pushed on rapidly under the superintendence of an able officer, will, it is expected, be completed by the year 1877. The fourth division, embracing the fourteen miles between Mhow and Indore, will perhaps be opened next season. The intention has been to extend this line to Oojein, Mundisore and Nee much, and from that, through Rajpootana, to Ajmere, so as to establish through communication between Central India and the extreme North of the continent. Another proposal—urged once more, and very forcibly, on the Government, in the present Administration Report on Rajpootana, is for the construction of a line direct from Ajmere to Ahmedabad, which would put Northern India in direct communication with Bombay. Of the two, only the Neemuch line has as yet been put in hand. The works, it appears, were in progress under the late Chief Engineer, Mr. Miller; but owing to some cause they have been at least partially stopped since the arrival of Mr. Miller's successor. Mr. Cheyne seems to have differed from his predecessor as to the advisability of laying down a straight line with as little regard as possible to the mere "lie" of the watershed. Mr. Cheyne's views have been accepted by Mr. Molesworth, the Consulting Engineer. Fresh surveys have, therefore, been ordered; and it is said that the old line has been changed almost along its entire length.

IN Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare's book, "Walks in Rome," recently published, he alludes to the insensibility to, and want of appreciation of, landscape, sylvan, and horticultural beauty manifested by the Roman municipal authorities in carrying out recent improvements. The Villa Negroni Massimo, the most beautiful of Roman gardens, with the grandest of old orange avenues and glorious groves of cypresses, amid which Horace was buried, a villa, whose terraces dated from the time it belonged to Mæcenas, and which was replete with recollections of the romantic story of Vittoria Accoramboni, of Donna Camilla Perretti, and of Alfieri, has been ruthlessly and utterly ploughed up, so that not a trace of it is left. "Even this, however," Mr. Hare goes on to say, "is as nothing, compared with the entire destruction of the beauty and charm of the grandest of the buildings which remain. The Baths of Caracalla, stripped of all their verdure and shrubs, and deprived alike of the tufted foliage amid which Shelley wrote, and the flowery carpet which so greatly enhanced their lonely solemnity, are now a series of bare, featureless walls, standing in a gravelly waste, and possess no more attraction than the ruins of a London warehouse." Then with regard to the Colosseum he writes, "The Colosseum, no longer 'a garlanded ring,' is bereaved of everything which made it so lovely and so picturesque, while botanists must for ever deplore the incomparable and strangely unique flora of the Colosseum, which Signor Rosa has caused to be carefully annihilated, even the roots of the shrubs having been extracted by the firemen, though in pulling them out more of the building has come down than 500 years of time would have injured.

THE Lahore paper supplies the following information about Kashmeer this season:—We understand that the number of probable visitors to the Happy Valley will be larger than ever this season, and great is the lamentation over the niggardly way in which passes are doled out to Military men. Civilians and T Gs do not require passes, but the former seldom get long enough leave to admit of a pleasant and leisurely visit to a land so far removed from Pukka roads, dak gharries and railways, and the T Gs are not very numerous. Every one who thought of going to Kashmir this year expected to be able to go as far as Wazirabad by rail, as the State Railway was to have been opened by the 15th of March, but it is not open yet, and no one seems to know when it will be. We hear that two officers from the Bombay Presidency passed through Lahore on the 22nd, bound for Kashmir via Poonch, but some still "earlier birds" had been before them. At present the Pir Panjal route is not open, and travellers from Lahore must choose between the Murree and the Poonch roads. When shall we have a tolerable road into Kashmir? There is no reason why a dak gharry should not run from Murree to Srinagar in thirty hours. There is a rumour of an English Engineer being appointed to make a road fit for such vehicles. We sincerely hope something will be done. In the Valley itself we believe there is one wheeled conveyance, a carriage, which occasionally takes H. H. the Maharaja for an airing along the five or six miles of road, there is from Srinagar towards Shupyan. It would be an improvement if there were some good roads in Kashmir, and a harvest might be made by a few enterprising gharrywallas. We are sure that Major Henderson would gladly give his advice on the subject of any such projected improvement.

BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A MEETING of the subscribers of the above Society was held on Thursday afternoon, in the Town Hall, as advertised in our columns. Mr. C. E. Fox was voted into the chair, and Mr. LeeWarner was called upon to give the meeting an account of the proceedings of the Society since the last general meeting held on December 19, 1874. Mr. LeeWarner explained that the provisional committee appointed in December had drawn up a statement of the objects of the society which had been published and subscriptions invited. The amount of donations received was about Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 400 annual subscriptions. This sum was insufficient for the needs of the Society, but it had been decided to make a commencement, and since March 1, two agents, respectable European Pensioners named W. Smith, of 18, Mount Road, Magazon, and R. W. Wainwright, 76, Lower Colaba, had been appointed on probation as Agents of the Society under the direct orders of the Honorary Secretary. The duties of these agents were to warn in the first instance, or in the case of gross cruelty to arrest or prosecute offenders; they were also directed to institute enquiries, or report on cases of cruelty witnessed by any gentleman who reported them to the Honorary Secretary by letter. The Society was always glad to receive complaints and suggestions from the public, and such complaints had been received and enquired into. Representations from Ahmedabad, Poona, and Canara had been made asking for the extension of the Society into those districts, but the Committee had decided to limit their operations for the present at least to Bombay. The police had promised every assistance, and an unusual number of cases had been brought before the Police Courts last month. Mr. LeeWarner was, however anxious that careful discrimination should be exercised in bringing offenders into court, as it was not intended to interfere in petty cases beyond warning drivers at first. It was hoped that the Agents of the Society who received their full instructions would be in a large measure left to institute prosecutions without interfering with the ordinary duties of the police, it would thus be possible to deal cautiously or systematically with the suppression of cruelty to animals, for which object the Society had been formed. It had been found inconvenient to have too large a committee for the ordinary management of the Society's operations, and on February 9, a sub-committee with the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley as President, and consisting of four other members, Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Mr. LeeWarner, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Mandlike and Mr. Martin Wood had been formed. Mr. LeeWarner explained how the expenditure of the society was controlled; and the arrangements made for periodic meetings of the general committee. It was desirable that subscribers should pay their contributions through the Honorary Secretary in order that they might be credited under their proper heading as donations or subscriptions and receipts given. The system followed with regard to the agents was to have a daily diary kept of the places visited by them, and a weekly report of the days taken up with their result. The proceedings of the committee were then approved at the general meeting, and after some further discussion the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

SUICIDE AT THE DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Inquest on the body of Mr. O'Brien the unfortunate man, whose suicide we briefly mentioned in our issue of yesterday, was held on Thursday morning at the School house, Love Lane, by Dr. Hewlett. From the evidence given it appears that deceased has been for some time back greatly depressed in spirits, in consequence of the Diocesan Board of Education having reduced him from the position of head-master of the Diocesan Schools, which he had held during the eleven months previous to January last, to that of second-master. Under orders from the Board he was to have left his apartments in the School-house on Thursday, and this appears to have depressed him very much, and led him to commit the fatal act we have just recorded. The following is the evidence taken at the inquest.

The jury were:—Bapoojee Sorabjee, *Foreman*. Mr. Anundrao Raghoonath. Mr Dadabhoy Bhickajee, Mr Joseph Morison Cardoze, Mr Dinkur Bapoo, Mr Luximon Wamon, and Mr Ludoo Cushnara.

Margaret Anna O'Brien deposed—I am the widow of the deceased, and lived with him in the Diocesan School house. We were to have left the house to-day, by order of the Diocesan Board. My husband has been for some time very depressed in spirits on account of his having been recommanded by the head-master of the school. He was extremely depressed in mind, and thought he was cruelly treated. Last night he conversed with me between 9 and 10 and 11 o'clock. I was in bed. Three of our children were sleeping in my bed and one in his. I awoke when he came into his room. I spoke to him and asked him if he had been about a bungalow for us to remove into. He replied "yes." His voice alarmed me. I asked him to lower the lamp before he got into bed. He said "It will be all darkness just now." I heard him pour out something into a tumbler. I thought it was water as he was in the habit of drinking a glass of water before going to bed. After he poured it out he put it to his mouth and looked at his two little babies and said it is all over, and he raised his hands above his head. He then came round to the bed I was lying in, and did the same, and also raised his hands. I said, "What are you doing?" He replied "You will see just now." I said "What nonsense." He walked and locked the tumbler and stood near my bed and looked at me. I said "What are you doing?" He replied, showing me the glass, "I have taken enough for 20 or 30 men." I said "nonsense" He replied, "You will see if it is nonsense," and he put the empty bottle now produced into my bed, and said "here it is nonsense." He then went and laid down on his own bed. I raised an alarm, when I saw the bottle, and went and called James Edwards, who was sleeping in the next room close by. By the time I came back the deceased was insensible. Mr. Hinckson came, and the deceased died in a few minutes. Four days ago the deceased said "I wish Lord Northbrook may live a thousand years for me out." The deceased thought he had been cruelly treated by the Board as regards his supercession, as regards travelling from Bangalore, and as regards a grant-in-aid which he considered due to him.

Charles James Hinckson deposed—I am a clerk in holy orders and the Principal of the Diocesan School. I have looked at the body before this inquest and identify it as that of the unfortunate deceased, who was an Assistant Master in this school. He was about 36 years of age. I have known him since I joined this school in the middle of January this year. The deceased was a temperate man. He had lately been depressed in mind on account of his having been superseded in the headmastership of this school by my coming out. He had been in charge of the school for about 11 months before my taking charge, and had been appointed second master after my arrival. The loss of position seemed to tell upon his mind and affect his spirits. I saw deceased on Saturday, about three weeks ago he complained that he felt ill, and that he was afraid he might have an apoplectic fit. He was a man of very full habit of body. I have never observed any symptoms of insanity in the deceased. The Easter holydays began yesterday week, and I was not brought into daily contact with the deceased. I did not see him during the day yesterday, and I went to bed about 10 o'clock. At about 11-30 I heard the deceased pass by my room, going to his own room. About midnight I was aroused from sleep by my servant, Ramji Ramsel Edwards, who told me that Mr. O'Brien had taken poison. I got up and went to his room, where I found him lying on his bed in his sleeping dress. He was insensible, and Mrs. O'Brien was present. I found on the dressing-table the bottle here produced with a label on it—compound syrup of chloral hydrate, with directions as to the dose. The bottle was almost empty. Dr. Cane was in attendance with a bottle of the same coloured fluid as in the bottle. I found that a doctor had been sent for, but deceased died in a few minutes before his arrival.

Richard Wallace Sykes deposed—I am the Head-master of the Byculla Schools. I have known the deceased for the last twelve months since his arrival in Bombay. I have known him during that time intimately. He was frequently very much depressed in mind on account of his having been suspended in the head-mastership of the Diocesan School. I have never seen any symptoms of mental aberration in the deceased. I have frequently spoken to him on this subject about his own life. The deceased came to my house, about 3-30 yesterday afternoon. He made a very particular request to me to come with him and call upon Mrs. Wittaker, the head-mistress of the Diocesan School. We did so, and subsequently we drove down to the Fort together. He came back and dined with me and then asked me to accompany him as far as Treacher's, as he wished to get a bottle of hydrate of chloral. We walked down to Treacher's, and I remained outside whilst deceased went in and purchased the chloral. He returned with the bottle, and I walked back with him as far as the Byculla School, when he wished me good night. I parted with him about 10 o'clock. I have heard the deceased say that he did not like hydrate of chloral, and I was astonished at his going to buy it last night. He said he had been without sleep for nine nights. The deceased appeared to me last night to be perfectly sane and sensible. He told me on Saturday that he would commit suicide, although I have heard him say in this house that he would leave it legs foremost, meaning that he would never leave it alive. I did not pay much attention to his threats, as I thought it was an expression made in anger and dissatisfaction at the treatment he had received from the Diocesan Board.

James Roberts Edwards deposed—I am a pupil in this school. I was roused last night, about 10-30, by Mrs. O'Brien who told me that Mr. O'Brien had taken something, she did not know what; I called another pupil, Thomas Macquire and we went to Mr. O'Brien's bedroom. Deceased was breathing heavily and was insensible. Mrs. O'Brien showed me this little labelled syrup of chloral hydrate, the counterpane of which, she said, Mr. O'Brien had turned out into a tumbler, which was standing on the dressing-table, and which he had drunk. Mrs. O'Brien told me that when the deceased came home last night his conduct was rather strange, that he went up and looked at all his children as they lay asleep in their cot and raised his arms. She asked him what he meant, and he replied she would see. That was his last look at them. She told him not to joke in that way, and he then drank the contents of the tumbler, and handed her the bottle as she was in bed.

A Misquita deposed—I am compounder to Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla. Last night, about 10-30, the deceased came alone to the dispensary. He appeared to be perfectly sober, and I did not observe anything strange in his manner. He asked me for a bottle of compound syrup of hydrate of chloral. I showed him a small bottle holding three doses. He said he wanted a larger bottle. I told him it was poison. He replied that he knew that it was, and he knew how to use it. I gave him a large bottle holding six ounces and took from him a receipt which I now produce. In it is written "One large bottle Sy. H Chl 31-3-75. W O'B." He told me to put down the cost of the bottle to his account, and then went away. He was walking. The deceased appeared as usual, not excited or gloomy, nor depressed in mind.

John Kemperley Gray deposed—I am a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and live at Mazagon. I have examined the body of the deceased. There are no external marks of violence on it. From the evidence I have heard and the appearances of the body I am of opinion that death was caused by a poisonous dose of chloral hydrate (6 ozs of the syrup in 480 grs. of the chloral.)

The jury returned a verdict of suicide, by taking a poisonous dose of syrup of hydrate of chloral.

MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN.—An Important crisis with Children is Cutting the Teeth. Much illness would be alleviated by the *external* application to the Gums of Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup. Free from any Narcotic. None genuine without the name of "Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street," is on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists, at 2s. 9d. a bottle.—Agents, Treacher & Co., Bombay.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

DRINKING IN THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—An experience acquired in a service of over twenty years with British troops in this country has tended to convince me most firmly of the great mistake made in initiating our young soldiers into a habit of spirit-drinking from the commencement of their career. Most of these lads coming to India taste raw, or nearly raw, spirits for the first time on the voyage out, their ordinary and only stimulant having hitherto been beer. The young soldier arrived in India at once finds spirits offered to him; at first he does not like it, but he is told by his older comrades that it is the best thing to keep a man all right in this country, and in a short time he has accustomed himself to take what he really does not require, just because it is, as it were, put into his hands, and the force of example is too much for him. However well meant, this is an ill-considered act of kindness on the part of a really beneficent Government, ever solicitous for the good of those under it protection. A young soldier lad of 19 or 20 does not know what is best for him, and it is the duty of those who do know what is best for him to prevent his getting anything else. At any rate it is unkind to place in his way what he does not absolutely require, and what with the great majority leads to evils incalculable. What I would advocate is this, that beer only should be allowed to soldiers under 5 years' service in India and under 25 years of age, except when recommended in individual cases by a medical officer, as beer may not agree with every one. The result would be that a taste for strong drink not having been acquired in his younger days, it would in, say, six cases out of ten never be acquired at all. The health and conduct of the men has notoriously improved since the days when they were allowed two drams of rum, and when canteens were opened after the early morning parade, and as it is without any question the earnest desire of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and every Commandant still further to improve the well-being of the men, why not carry improvement a step further, and stop a system which undoubtedly inculcates in the young soldier a liking for spirits which he need not otherwise, or necessarily, ever have acquired. The habit of young officers and civilians for the first few years of their stay in India is, I should say, to take to on an average daily less than is allowed to the young soldier, although in the summer months the latter sleeps away half his day and takes next to no exercise, whereas the other class are addicted to a considerable amount of exercise in the twenty-four hours. An imperial quart of beer and a dram of rum must require a well-ordered liver to dispose of with comfort to the system of any man who is not taking a good deal of exercise. I am no advocate for total abstinence,—that may be a sovereign remedy for the reformation of drunkards,—but I am an advocate for the prevention of a liking for strong drink, which I believe may be partially brought about by only allowing soldiers in India who have served over five years in the country and are over 25 years of age to take rum in the canteen.

A WOULD-BE TRUE REFORMER.

SONTHALIA.

(*Englishman*)

The state of excitement among the Sonthals is subsiding, thanks to the timely precautions taken by Government; it is to be hoped, however, that some good will follow from the attention which has been directed to this ill-feeling among the Sonthals. It is worthwhile inquiring into the cause of this ill-feeling. To my knowledge, it is one of several years' duration. Dissection has always been simmering among the Sonthals; and if Government had not taken the precaution of sending up a few companies of sepoys and following that it was alive to the emergency, I should not have been surprised to see an outbreak this season. None of the wild tribes under the Indian Government have been so kindly treated as the Sonthals; in fact, the Government pampering of them has bordered on weakness. Ever since the first rising of the Sonthals, twenty years ago, there has been a sentimental feeling for them, entirely ill-founded. I have had a long experience of the Sonthals, and am able to speak with some degree of knowledge of the tribe. When I first came to the Damin-i koh, many years ago, I thought I had come among a simple Arcadian race, of whom the Commissioner, Mr. Yule, said, "Government was able to show a tenantry of 50,000 families, unsurpassed in India for loyalty, veracity, and well-doing, and if Government did not stand in its own light, for the extensive spread of Christianity among them." In the course of a few years, the scale fell from my eyes, and I discovered the true nature of this highly loyal and veracious race ready to accept the truths of Christianity. I found a good deal of savagery, of ignorance, of a love of strong liquors, of ingrained laziness and apathy, but very little of veracity and loyalty to Government. As for their inclination to Christianity a few were ready for evangelization, but of the majority I was strongly inclined to think that if Hinduism had been of a proselytising nature, they would long ago have been merged in Hinduism.

The Sonthals are naturally a restless race, as is shown by their roving disposition. The tribes now settled in the Rajmahal hills are immigrants, who came in about fifty years ago from the west. They hate to pay rent or debts, and their spirit of disaffection is solely caused by a desire to get rid of their liabilities in these way of money payments. The Damin-i-koh, which is a Government zamindary, ought to be the paradise of the peasant farmer; but what is its present condition? The rents are low, but the tenantry are poverty-stricken and dissffected; and, as a Government zamindary, it will compare most unfavourably with any zamindary in the permanently settled districts. The land is fertile; there are a great many facilities for irrigation, with care almost any crop will grow, and the Government rent is only a nominal one; but notwithstanding all these advantages, the state of the people is lower than that of any other district in the country. The Sonthal, in his village, is not industrious; he his almost constantly drunk. When he has grain at home, he indulges in a course of fermented liquors, which he makes himself. When his grain is over, he goes to the village liquor-seller, and runs into debt for distilled liquor, until his credit is exhausted. He takes no heed for the future. When rain falls, he brings out his ploughing implements, which are of the most primitive description, and just scratches the soil sufficiently for the seed to take though manure abounds, he will not use it in his paddy fields; careful weeding by hand is to him an unknown art; to get rid of the weeds, he runs his plough through the young paddy, and the grass and the paddy are on an equal footing of life and death; and as the paddy happens to be the most numerous, it gets a start of the grass, and keeps it under. Where a Bengali peasant expects at least ten maunds to the bigha, the Sonthal is satisfied if he gets five. He lives in a hut which is no better than a pigstye; he will plant no trees, but leaves his village as bare as the Sahara. When in want, he will run to the mahajun; and when the time for payment has come, he will run away from him. He never lets a debt lie for less than from twenty-five to forty per cent. interest; but this rate of interest was in many cases merely nominal, for sometimes the capital could not be realized. Sir George Campbell in his report on Santhalia says that the village mahajun will end no more. This Sonthal Purgunnahs are non-regulation, and I believe Sir George Campbell made a rule that no Sonthal was to be sold up by his mahajun unless he left a reserve of a pair or two of ploughing bullocks, and enough grain for the support of himself and family for the whole year. In his forethought for the Sonthal peasant, Sir George Campbell never bethought himself of Henri Quatre, who only wished a fowl in his pot for every French peasant. As very few Bengali or Sonthali peasants have attained the state of comfort dreamed of by Sir George Campbell, the consequence of the order was that the difficulty in meeting the never-failing Government rent becomes greater every year. The village mahajun has been got rid of, why should the rent collector not go also? This year at a place of pilgrimage a bamboo pole was erected after worship had been performed. Devotees crowded to the place, and were told to ask questions. "Will the English continue to rule?" The bamboo stood still. "Is the raj of the Hindustanis to come?" The bamboo vouchsafed no reply. "Are the Sonthals to be their own masters?" And the bamboo graciously bowed its head in the affirmative more then once.

With your permission, I shall pursue this subject another day, and also say something about the want of roads in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

AMONG THE SONTHALS.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE OIL WELLS CASE.

(*Spectator*)

THE great body of Investors will not derive much comfort from the Oil Wells Case. The jury separated without a verdict, and the general effect left by their inability to agree, by the charge of the Lord Chief Justice, and by the body of evidence adduced is—that Shareholders must take *Prospectuses* entirely upon trust. They have little or no legal hold upon the Directors who issue or endorse them. Unless they can prove that the Directors not only put forward untrue statements, but put them forward knowing them to be untrue, they have no substantial prospect of a verdict. We do not suppose that Sir A. Cockburn intended to say so much, but the general effect of his charge upon the lay mind—and Juries seldom number lawyers among them—is that no amount of negligence, however crass, unless it can be proved to have been absolutely wilful, can render Directors civilly liable for the effects of misrepresentation. It was admitted on all hands that the scheme originally was utterly unsound, that a property consisting of certain oil wells in Canada of very doubtful value was offered to Baron. Albert Grant and declined; then offered to Mr. Mowatt, Chairman of the Credit Foncier, for £25,000 in cash and £75,000 in paper, and rejected by him; and then offered to a Company to be called the Canadian Oil Works Corporation for £480,000, of which £160,000 was to be paid in cash, and was accepted by them. It is proved in evidence that the Directors of this Corporation endorsed, though they did not prepare, statements on which money was raised averring that the Wells already yielded an immense income; that they were carefully warned by Mr. Mowatt; that some of them, and esp cially Mr. McCullagh Torrens, were aware of this warning, and disregarded it as an invention of an "enemy;" that an eminent Canadian authority telegraphed that the scheme was an illusion, that another Canadian told the Solicitor to the Company it was a swindle; that none of these facts, and especially the prior offer of sale, were explained to the shareholders; that the Directors sent out Mr. Eastwick, and the son of a Director, Mr. Hay, to report upon the Wells—Mr. Eastwick being openly described by the Judge as a simple "goose," an easily duped man, who took tanks full of oil as proof of flowing wells, and who never saw any books—and allowed Longbottom, one of the vendors, to accompany them; that on these agents' telegrams they paid £80,000; and that although further warned by Mr. Brown (?), formerly the head of the Liberal party in Canada, and even by newspapers, they paid £58,000 more.

One of these warnings, at all events was addressed to the whole Board, and was of the most solemn character. In September, Mr. Mowatt, Chairman of the Credit Foncier, and a well-known man of business, and Sir G. Balfour, one of the best known of Members of Parliament, addressed to the Directors of the Oil Wells Corporation this remarkable letter:—

"I have your letter of the 14th inst. If I could be surprised at anything in the joint-stock Company world, I certainly should be surprised at that letter. You commence it by saying that your Board would not have considered any further observations on my letter to Mr. Torrens necessary after his reply to it, but for my so-called-for and unjustifiable insinuations as to your acts as Directors. Insinuations, indeed! I have distinctly declared in my said letter to Mr. Torrens that from the information which had reached me I believed the statements put forth in your prospectus were exaggerations of so gross a character as to make the Directors personally liable for obtaining money upon them. I should have thought that such plain language would hardly have been described as insinuations, whatever else might have been said of it. You then tell me that you believe that I have no sufficient ground for the statements I have made, and that if I had, and my motive were a right one, the honest and straightforward course for me to have taken would have been to have given you unreservedly the information referred to, and not to have attempted to injure a perfectly good business concern by insinuations without any reasonable foundation. Why, surely, in writing these words you must have forgotten that that very course which you recommend is precisely the one which I adopted, both my colleague, Sir George Balfour, and I gave immediately and unreservedly all the information that had reached us, first to Mr. Massey and then to Mr. Torrens. It is true we did not actually put into their hands the letters we had from Canada, but both these gentlemen expressed their entire concurrence in our reasons for not showing and so making public the signatures. Besides, Mr. Torrens conveyed to my colleague and myself the impression that he not only did not desire to see the letters, but that he did not wish to hear more of the information contained in them. It would be, however, idle to say more on this point, for your Board must be as well as I do that even before your monstrous prospectus was issued information of the most positive and unquestionable character was offered to you, showing that your whole scheme was a delusion, and based on the most outrageous misrepresentations, but you declined to receive it. For instance, a gentleman from Canada, who describes himself as a magistrate there, and as holding large property in the immediate vicinity of yours, with which he is constantly throughly acquainted, stated in the presence of Sir George Balfour and myself that, being shocked at the great fraud which he considered was about to be perpetrated on the public, he sought an interview with your Directors for the purpose of remonstrating with them against proceeding with the scheme. He was, however, he stated, unable to procure access to any of the Directors, but saw your Solicitor, Mr. Lowe, alone, and told him plainly that, to use his own words, the whole thing was a frightful swindle; but, he added, when he went on to mention the facts on which he made this charge, your Solicitor gave him clearly to understand that he did not want to hear them. And now, referring to that part of your letter in which you challenge my motive for these communications, let me ask you in all sincerity what possible motives, other than those we have assigned, can Sir George Balfour, who will put his name to this letter, and I have in thus urging you to inquire into the facts of the case from independent authorities before committing yourselves irretrievably to it, to the ruin of the hopes of a large number of innocent persons? What object do you suppose we can have in thus forcing ourselves upon your attention, taking all this trouble, and writing to you these letters? The one fact of our exposing ourselves, as you seem to think we are doing, to the dangers of a lawsuit by our interposition in the matter ought surely to convince you that we must have what we believe at least to be very strong grounds for an interference which you may not believe us to have, but we declare to you solemnly and conscientiously that we have no other object whatever for interposing in the case other than what we have stated, and the desire to be able to protect ourselves from the reproach to which we should be subjected if, with the information we possessed, we were not able to show that we had done all in our power, short of appeal to the public Press, to prevent the frightful catastrophe into which we believe that you are plunging."

This letter produced no change, and to the lay mind it would appear that if ever men were guilty of gross negligence, these Directors, who acted in this way, were guilty, and Shareholders have therefore been under the impression that *crassa negligentia* constituted a ground of liability. It is not so, however. Several of the Directors, if not all, probably were duped, and all had sufficient evidence in their favour to enable them to assert that they were deceived. They had believed the vendors, whom even Sir John Rose, in a letter to Sir Stafford Northcote, dissuading him from being trustee, considered men of property; they had seen a sworn certificate from Mr. Bethune, Counsel at Buffalo, who, the Lord Chief Justice says, had been heavily paid for it; they trusted their reporters, who, we may add, seem to have been honest dupes; and no human being but themselves can tell whether the belief they raised in their minds was sincere. And if it was sincere, there was no liability. The Lord Chief Justice, while stating that the shareholders might have relief in a Court of Equity, laid it down broadly that "*no amount of rashness or folly* would warrant a verdict against the directors, unless they had acted in bad faith." Here are the precise words from the *Times'* report:—

"The plaintiff paid his money on the 22nd September, and the representations in the prospectus must be taken as continuing until that time; and if anything had happened to alter the belief of the directors, they were bound to undeceive the shareholders before they paid their money. It might be said that the proceedings of the board were rash and inconsiderate; and it would, no doubt, have been wiser to await further details; not that it would have made any difference, for the reports afterwards made fully bore out the telegrams. But it might be said that if they had waited the return of the deputation they would probably have learnt how unsatisfactory the inspection had been, and what they knew far more than could be learnt from the reports, and they would have heard, for instance, that the books were not produced. It might be so; and they were certainly not bound to pay over the money on the 1st October, though they were bound then to elect and to abide by the contract; but no amount of rashness and of folly would warrant a verdict against these gentlemen unless they had acted in bad faith. If the Directors were guilty of any negligence, it might be that in some other proceeding at law or equity they might be liable. But here the only question was whether they had acted fraudulently in taking the plaintiff's money. And the rashness they might have shown was only material in so far as it might be considered as evidence of want of good faith."

Of course, after that charge it was nearly impossible that a verdict should be found against the defendants, and we only wonder that the jury, after hours of discussion, still continued to disagree, more especially as the Judge told them that the temptation to bad faith was very small, such gentlemen having put their qualifications receiving nothing, and the others only shares enough to qualify. That the defendants had been guilty of gross carelessness they scarcely attempted to deny—though there were great distinctions to be

CLUB LIFE.

(Saturday Review.)

Within a brief period there has been a remarkable development, and consequent change of character in the club life of London. When men who are now of middle age were young there were only a few clubs, and each club contained only a comparatively small number of members. In still earlier times the better sort of people made use of taverns for social purposes, but they had gradually been driven away by the free intrusion of anybody out of the street, which was permitted by the growing effacement of the privileges of rank and loosening of the formalities of old-fashioned manners. Consequently, in the constitution of the old school of clubs the choiceness of the company who were admitted was the chief consideration. Each club was, after a fashion, a sort of little family. The members were all more or less known to each other, occupied nearly the same social position, and had ideas about most things which were pretty much in common. To be elected into a group of this kind on the introduction of a certain number of the members was regarded as a ratification of claims, the advocacy of which imposed a well-understood responsibility upon those who supported the candidate, and there was a natural disposition not to make admission too easy. This exclusiveness was, in fact, the most cherished feature of the institution, and the right of crossing the sacred threshold was jealously guarded. For the rest, snug comfort was more thought of than ostentatious splendour. Now, however, there are probably four or five times as many clubs in London as there were a quarter of a century ago, and the great object of ambition amongst them seems to be which shall have the hugest barrack and the most numerous herd of members. Scarcely a month passes without one or two new clubs being started. The newspapers are filled with their touting advertisements, and whole districts of the town are gradually being absorbed by them. They have long since monopolized Pall Mall, where the latest comer, indeed, has not only blocked the Heir-Apparent into a dark corner, but seems to threaten him with an impending avalanche of high-piled masonry. Both sides of St. James's Street are pretty well filled, St. James's Square has been partially appropriated, and the invaders are now making their way up Regent Street, turning the surgeons out of Savile Row, and pushing westward along Piccadilly. Nor is this curious epidemic confined to the West End alone. The irresistible contagion has spread to the East as well, and an alarming outbreak, apparently due to the combined influence of politics and gentility, has lately been reported in the very heart of the City. The British merchant, it seems, is no longer content with his mid-day chop and glass of beer in an old coffee-room with a glowing grill in the corner and sand on the floor, but must now simper in a gilded saloon over clammy cutlets served on electro-plate, and washed down with champagne. On every side, in short, we find traces of the mania; and an ingenious mind has opportunely invented a special asylum where persons embarrassed by the bewildering choice afforded by this sudden mushroom growth may find time for deliberation in making up their minds as to more permanent accommodation. It is hard to say how far this unlimited multiplication of clubs implies a spontaneous demand which has been answered by a natural supply, or whether the supply has been speculatively provided in the hope of stimulating an appetite for which it may profitably cater. It would appear, however, that most of the new clubs are more or less avowedly of the proprietary kind, and that it is not the members who form the club, but rather the club which fishes for members. There is a fixed subscription, without further liability, which admits the subscriber to the accommodation of what is practically a dining-bar and dining-room with the use of a billiard-table. In the first instance the club was a development from the open tavern, so now it is recurring to the primitive type. Some of the more venerable clubs of course still survive in senile decadence with much of their primitive simplicity and exclusiveness, but, as a rule, the modern club may be described as a slightly modified form of the public-house.

There is no reason to seek very far for the explanation of the change which has taken place in the general character of clubs. It is obvious that they could retain their original composition only while they remained under the original conditions of their existence. Formerly they drew their members from a comparatively limited class of the community, and persons of a lower grade would no more have thought of claiming admission to a club-room than of forcing themselves into the domestic privacy of the members. As society has grown more democratic, the old conventional barriers have one after another been thrown down, and everybody being now as good as everybody else, at least in his own opinion, there is no reason why the position of a club-man should remain the exclusive privilege of a special class. In these days of equality almost everybody has his club, and the frequenters of the "Pig and Whistle" would seem to be deserting their familiar haunts for others which are at least adorned with more classic names. If Dr. Johnson could revisit the earth, he would probably be somewhat astonished as to the large increase in the number of clubable persons, as proved by their belonging to clubs; but it may be conceived that he would hardly accept the club of the present time as corresponding to his ideas of what such an association implied. The truth is that admission to a club except in the case of one or two of old standing and with jealously preserved traditions, no longer implies any recognition beyond the right to eat, drink, and smoke in the same precincts as the other members. Men now meet each other in a large club as they might meet in Regent Street, and membership confers no title whatever even to the most distant kind of acquaintanceship. This reserve has necessarily been forced on members who are careful as to their personal associations by the mixed character of the company in which they find themselves, especially if they belong to a political club which has a wkward party relationship. There is probably some degree of ocular exaggeration in the rumour that at a well-known institution of this kind it has lately been found necessary to fill the smoking-room book-shelves with bulky folios on account of the mysterious disappearance of more portable volumes; but the story has no doubt some foundation as an illustration of the difficulty of keeping up a high standard of character in a very large club where party exigencies are allowed to override other considerations. In the case of a new club which is now being formed for political objects this embarrassment will be in danger of being increased by the natural anxiety of the promoters to enlist members whose chief value will be their readiness to vote in a particular way, and whose personal peculiarities may therefore not be very keenly scrutinized. By leaving elections in the hands of a responsible committee a large club is sometimes able to maintain its reputation, but in the long-run balloting of the multitude is almost invariably attended with social deterioration, on account of the chances which are offered to obscurity and intrigue. We do not mean to say, of course, that it is impossible for a numerous club to preserve its respectability, but only that it is exposed to perils in this respect from which a smaller body is free, and also that in any case it can never represent that personal and confidential intimacy which was the chief characteristic of the old club, as it still is in some measure of the few which survive. The pressure of social competition has become so keen and unabashed that the selectness of the old knots and cliques can scarcely be preserved. There is such a strong pushing up every avenue which seems to present any attractions, and so many have claims which cannot be resisted without offence, that a nice discrimination as to shades of character is out of the question; and when the doors are forced by a rush, the only alternatives is to adopt a prudent reserve in mixing with the new comers. The whole company thus gets broken up into sets which are each suspicious or jealous of the other.

Though the old name is retained, a club now means something very different from what it used to be. In other days it was a party of friends who met for convenience in a common room. Now it is rather the miscellaneous mob of an overcrowded caravanserai. It is a place where men go to read the papers, write letters, wash their hands, get a mouthful of lunch or a casual glass of sherry, or occasionally dine with a friend. For the majority of members, who mostly live at some distance from the centre of the town, it is only a handy lounge, not quite so promiscuous as a public restaurant or tavern. They look in at odd times but are not in the habit of seeking society there, or of spending an afternoon or evening in talk. There is usually a small minority who do indeed almost live in the place, having bed-rooms in some lodging-house close by, and who are powerful beyond their numbers in giving a stamp to the character of the club from the constancy of their attendance; still they are but few after all, and do not represent the general uses and habits of such an institution. The vulgar notion that a club is usually frequented for the sake of luxurious meals and highly witty and well-informed conversation is altogether a delusion. The ordinary fare of the members is, as a rule, of the simplest and most modest kind. A plate of soup, a bit of fish, and a cut off the joint in the room, make up the average dinner, while chops, cold meat, or biscuits and cheese, supply the luncheon; and their exchange of ideas is equally common-place. The tendency to dram-drinking in recent years has probably led to some increase in the consumption of liquor, especially in the form of "spots" and pick-me-up, and there can be little doubt that there is a fatal facility and air of semi-respectability attending the indulgence which encourage one of the most ruinous kinds of intemperance. There is also another, and, if possible, more serious vice to which modern clubs undoubtedly minister, and that is the vice of gambling. There are few clubs in which there are not some spiders watching for the flies, nor do they spin their webs in vain. Not a few men get lost annually in the billiard-room or at the card-table, and there can be little question that the company of most clubs is a perilous ordeal to a young man whose character has not been tempered by experience. Even in the more moderate houses there has of late years been a marked and deplorable increase both in the scale and engrossing passion of play. The stakes are higher, and the occupation of the tables is more continuous and unbroken. Some recent scandals in the highest society have disclosed in a painful manner the result of the temptations to which desperate men occasionally succumb, and it is to be feared that the corrosion of the canker may have penetrated some branches of society more deeply than is supposed. It may be believed that the exceptional scoundrel who resorts to the deliberate and systematic villany of marking or forging cards is rarely met with; but a condition of morality is previously reached which is scarcely less disastrous in its effects. A man who would scorn to cheat has sometimes no objection to plunder the simple and unwary, and the considerations by which he attempts to soothe his conscience necessarily destroy that delicacy of honour the loss of which places him on the edge of a perilous decline.

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Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. — Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. — and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. — F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the unexampled success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for Premiums have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1873, was 175,000, assuring £9,717,599-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,449-12- 0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were..... £967,709- 3- 5

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring at the Credit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ..... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ..... ,, 240 0 0
Nett Annual Premium... Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above..... ,, 123 0 0
Nett Annual Premium... Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than those to the Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods, or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and Medical Examiners, in England are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, when next Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for all the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000; REVENUE Rs. 1,700,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES over Rs. 44,925,620.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000.

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..	,, 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY, Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852.....	£ 76,925
Do. 1862.....	£300,690
Do. 1872.....	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents, Messrs. Dinshaw and Bros., and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds.....£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	33 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, ESQ.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER:
J. MONCRIEF WILSON, ESQ.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, ESQ.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which, at the date mentioned, amounted to £195,527, being 67·05 per cent. of the entire Net Premiums received in respect of every Policy then in existence, and which, after making ample reserves on a 3 per cent. pure premium valuation, showed a clear divisible surplus or profit for the quinquennium of over £30,000.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED
A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.
It will thus be seen that in point of security

QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

The Company has paid
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,318,814.
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the Business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £39,522 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Cragie, Esq., (Messrs. Cragie, Lyall, and Owen.)
R. C. Maclver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)

MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
The Rev. Edward Cary, LL.D. — William Forbes Skene, Esq.
William Emmens, Esq. — W.S., LL.D.
Charles Harrison, Esq. — Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. — William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq. — The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.,
Richard Nugent, Esq. — Secretary.

STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.), empowering this Institution.

The high attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the special use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No abour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOW READY,
MOUNTED INFANTRY:
AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADET 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY: AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.
QUOTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPT